PNAS Online

HOME HELP FEEDBACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARCHIVE SEARCH

QUICK SEARCH: [advanced]
Author: Keyword(s):
Go
Year: Vol: Page:

Institution: PC43PT0608040 Sign In as Member / Individual

▸ Full Text of this Article

Supporting Information for Szyperski *et al.* (2002) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **99** (12), 8009–8014. (10.1073/pnas.122224599).

Supporting Figure 6

Fig. 6. Magnetization transfer pathways (top) and stick diagrams of the peak pattern observed along w_1(^{13}C) (bottom) for the RD NMR experiments implemented for the present study (Table 1). The boxes comprise nuclei whose chemical shifts are measured in the common dimension w_1 and the nuclei that are detected in quadrature in t_1 are marked with an asterisk. Bold solid and hatched boxes indicate intraresidue and sequential connectivities, respectively, and the resulting signals sketched in the stick diagrams are represented accordingly. Those ^{13}C nuclei whose magnetization is used to detect central peaks, as well as the resulting subspectrum II shown at the bottom, are highlighted in grey. The magnetization is frequency labeled with single-quantum coherence of the encircled nuclei during t_2 and detected on the boxed protons. Except for *E*, the in-phase splittings 2DW(^{1}H) are equal to 2k · dW(^{1}H)[g(^{1}H)/g(^{13}C)], where k, dW(^{1}H), and g(X) denote the scaling factor applied for ^{1}H chemical shift evolution (set to 1.0 for the present study), the chemical shift difference with respect to the apparent ^{1}H carrier position, and the gyromagnetic ratio of nucleus X, respectively. In *E*, the in-phase splittings 2DW(^{13}C^a) are equal to 2k · dW(^{13}C^a), where k and dW(^{13}C^a) are the scaling factor applied for ^{13}C^a chemical shift evolution (set to 0.5 for the present study) and the chemical shift difference with respect to the apparent ^{13}C^a carrier position, respectively.

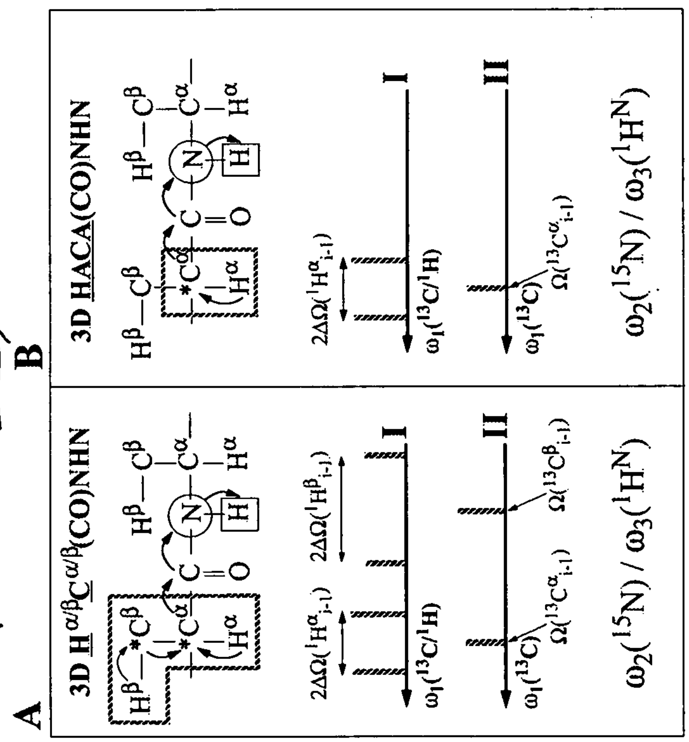
▸ Full Text of this Article

HOME HELP FEEDBACK SUBSCRIPTIONS ARCHIVE SEARCH

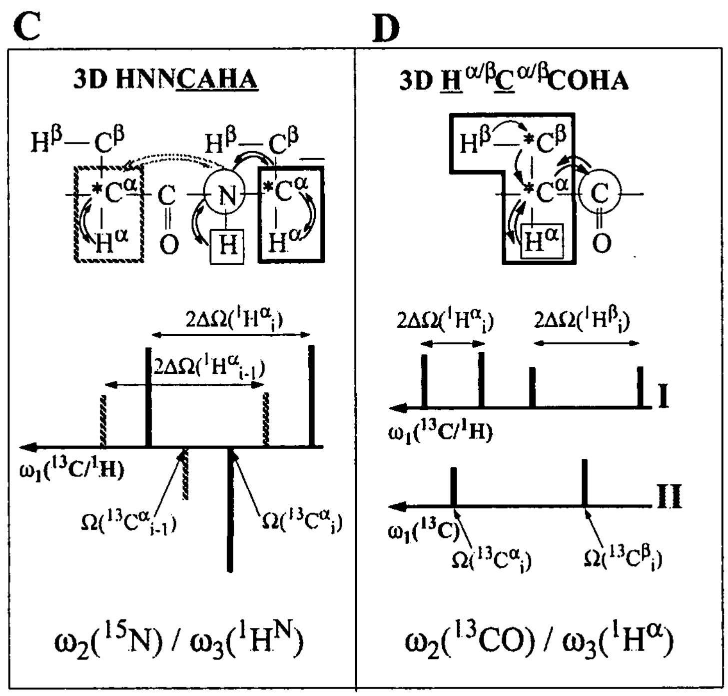
Copyright © by the National Academy of Sciences

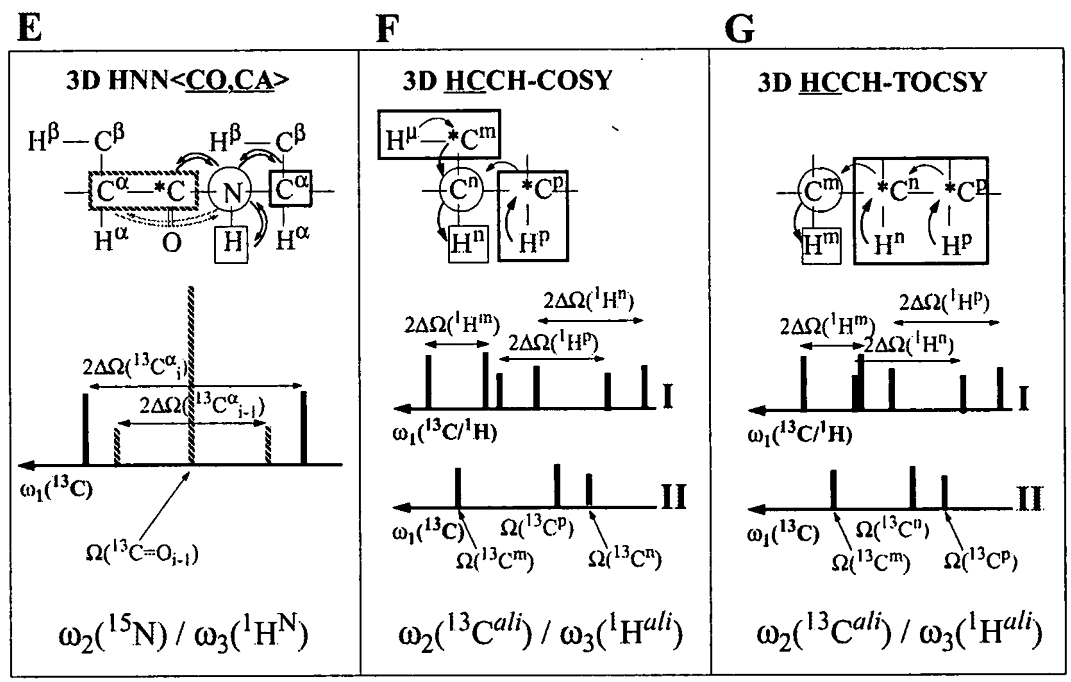
Fig 6

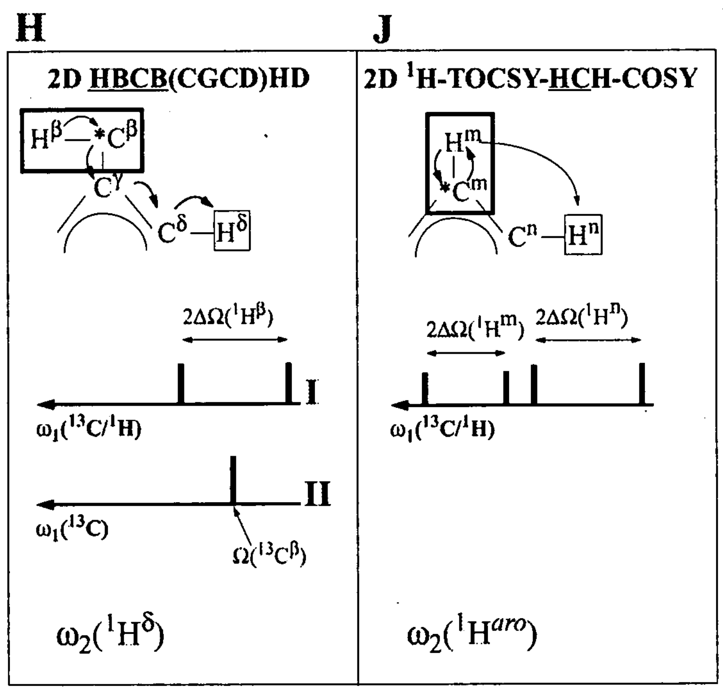
J. Magn. Reson. 1994 1-12



20 -25


C
D
3D HNNCAHA
3D H α/βC α/βCOHA
2ΔΩ(1Hαi)
2ΔΩ(1Hαi-1)
ω1(13C/1H)
Ω(13Cαi-1)
Ω(13Cαi)
ω2(15N) / ω3(1HN)
2ΔΩ(1Hβi)
I
II
ω1(13C)
Ω(13Cβi)
ω2(13CO) / ω3(1Hα)


E
F
G
3D HNN<CO,CA>
3D HCCH-COSY
3D HCCH-TOCSY
$2\Delta\Omega(^{13}C^{\alpha}_{i})$
$2\Delta\Omega(^{13}C^{\alpha}_{i-1})$
$\omega_1(^{13}C)$
$\Omega(^{13}C{=}O_{i-1})$
$\omega_2(^{15}N) / \omega_3(^{1}H^{N})$
$2\Delta\Omega(^{1}H^{m})$
$2\Delta\Omega(^{1}H^{n})$
$2\Delta\Omega(^{1}H^{p})$
$\omega_1(^{13}C/^{1}H)$
$\omega_1(^{13}C)$
$\Omega(^{13}C^{m})$
$\Omega(^{13}C^{n})$
$\Omega(^{13}C^{p})$
I
II
$\omega_2(^{13}C^{ali}) / \omega_3(^{1}H^{ali})$


H
2D HBCB(CGCD)HD
Hβ
Cβ
Cγ
Cδ
Hδ
2ΔΩ(1Hβ)
I
ω1(13C/1H)
II
ω1(13C)
Ω(13Cβ)
ω2(1Hδ)
J
2D 1H-TOCSY-HCH-COSY
Hm
Cm
Cn
Hn
2ΔΩ(1Hm)
2ΔΩ(1Hn)
ω1(13C/1H)
ω2(1Haro)